

STRUCTURAL- MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BINARY TAUTOLOGISMS

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Abstract: This article is about comparison of structural- morphological characteristics of binary tautologizms in two languages and they are given with examples. And also is given and discussed types of nominative phraseological units.

Key words: Substantive, adjectival, adverbial, verbal, binary tautologism.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена сравнению структурно-морфологических характеристик бинарных тавтологизмов двух языков и приводится с примерами. А также даны и обсуждаются виды номинативных фразеологизмов.

Ключевые слова: существительное, прилагательное, наречие, глагол, бинарный тавтологизм.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ikki tilning ikkilik tautologizmlarining strukturaviy va morfologik xususiyatlarini taqqoslashga bag'ishlangan va misollar bilan keltirilgan. Shuningdek, nominativ frazeologik birliklarning turlari berilgan va muhokama qilingan.

Kalit so'zlar: Ot, sifat, ergash gap, fe'l, binar tautologizm.

It is known fact that phraseological units, denoting things, objects, actions, phenomena, state, quality etc. called nominative.

Among the nominative phraseological units we can find that old which has the structure of the compound sentence with subordinate clauses of nominative types, with qualifying word and without

it. We can distinguish the following types of nominative phraseological units:

1. Substantive
2. Adjectival
3. Adverbial
4. Verbal

Substantive:

Substantive Binary Tautologisms of phraseological type are such formation or units which consists of two repeated nouns within one and the same BT, for example:

Leg and leg - равный счет

Model 1: N + CONJ + N

Hand in hand – рука об руку

Model 2: N + PREP + N

From day to day- изо дня в день

Model 3: Prep +N + Prep + N

The substantive BT can be classified into:

1. Phraseological BT with subordination.
2. Phraseological BT with coordination
3. Mixed type of BT.

I.The substantive BT with prepositional subordination are those which have the structure of the following type:

NOUN + PREPOSITION + NOUN

N+ PREP + N

Further on we can give the subdivision of BT dependent on the preposition used for subordination between nouns. These prepositions are presented by the following types: **In, by, to, for, after, from ... to etc.**

Compare the groups of BT presented below:

1. Substantive BT, prepositional subordination structure, N +IN + N, for example:

Hand in hand

Arm in arm

2. Substantive BT, structure N +TO + N, for example:

End to end

- непрерывной цепью;

Face to face - лицом к лицу;

Foot to foot - нога к ноге, близко друг от друга;

Hand to hand - рука об руку

Shoulder to shoulder - плечо к плечу

Nose to nose - нос к носу

II.The substantive BT with coordination, the components of which are connected by means of the conjunction "and". They have the structure of the type:

Noun + And + Noun

N + And + Noun

for example:

half and half - пополам,

поровну;

horse and horse - голова в голову, не отставая

leg and leg - равный

счет в игре

lots and lots - масса, уйма

neck and neck	-	голова в голову
miles and miles	-	без конца и края

III.The substantive BT of mixed type, its pattern structure is :

Noun + Preposition + and + Noun + Preposition

N + Prep + and + N + prep

for example:

day in and day out - из

дня в день

year in and year out - из

года в год

in season and out of season -

кстати и некстати

The most numerous BT type is presented by the prepositional subordination structure with from ... to prepositions:

From + N + To + Noun

We have found more than 30 examples of this type.

As for the phraseological BT with coordination or BT of mixed type of the group is not so numerous as the BT with subordination.

Some components of BT can form the grammatical meaning and form of singular and plural. The ending **-s, -es** the plural form index can be added to one or both noun components of BT, compare the following examples:

1. The substantive BT with prepositional subordination the second component of which has **s** or **es** ending:

The ace of aces - лучший из лучших;

The book of books - книга книг, библия;

The Holy of Holies - святая святых;

The man of men - лучший из людей;

BT "wheels" within wheels" has nouns in plural in both cases, the meaning – is

- . сложный механизм
- . интрига
- 2. The substantive BT with coordination in which nouns has the plural form, for example:

Lots and lots (of) - масса,
уйма;
Eyes and no eyes - одни
наблюдательны, другие нет;

Of special interest are the BT of the type **one bone and one flesh** –кость от кости, плоть от плоти which is the hybrid of the phrases **bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh** with prepositional subordination structure.

When taken together they have changed the type of tie into coordination with the help of the conjunction "and". such examples are not so numerous in the English phraseology.

Adjectival: It is the separate group of BT with its characteristics features. The number of Adjectival BT is not so large but it deserves description as all the rest groups.

We can subdivide the adjectival BT into two large groups:

1. BT of the model

Adjective + Adjective + Noun
Adj + Adj + N

Pretty-pretty face - кукольное,
смазливое лицо;

Rah-rah stuff - веселое
времяпровождение;

Hush-hush show - сугубо секретное
дело;

The Never – Never Land - отдаленная
малонаселенная местность.

2. BT of the model:

By + Adjective + and + Adjective
By + Adj+ and + Adj

By little and little - мало- помалу,
постепенно
By small and small - мало- помалу,
постепенно

The meaning of the last two BT is adverbial but not adjectival.

Adverbial: The main component of this type BT is an adverb which is repeated twice within the structure and connected by means of conjunction "and", e.g.

By + Adj + and + Adj

Again and again – снова и снова;

Often and often – часто, зачастую;

Over and over – неоднократно, много раз;

Through and through – досконально,
основательно;

Thus and thus - так-то и так-то.

This is calk, all the rest examples are not adequate in English and Russian languages, compare the examples:

Over and over - неоднократно, много раз;

Often and often - часто, зачастую;

The only example found with subordination is the BT all in all, an adverbial type having the meaning "в целом, в общем".

Verbal BT: Professor A.V. Koonin classified the verbal phraseological units into nominative and nominative- communicative formations. According to his classification the verbal phraseological units can be defined as nominative formation in three cases:

1. IF the verb as the component of phraseological unit can't be used in Passive Voice;

2. IF the verb as the component of phraseological unit can't be used in Active Voice;

3. If the verb in Passive Voice and irrespective of what meaning it has (action or state) it does not form a sentence.

The verbal phraseological unit belong to the nominative-communicative formation if being used in Passive Voice it can be transformed into a sentence.

The following BT belong to nominative group, we have given them in pairs with the Russian equivalents so as to compare their structures.

Compare:

Breed in and in - заключать браки между родственниками;

Breed out and out - не заключать браки между родственниками;

Share and share alike - делить поровну, пополам;

Go hand in hand - сочетаться, идти параллельно;

Live and let live - сам живи и другим не мешай;

First come, first served - кто успел, тот съел;

Grasp all lose all -за двумя зайцами погонишься, ни одного не поймаешь;

All covert, all lose - много желать –добра не видать;

Nothing venture, nothing have - попытка- не пытка;

See eye to eye - смотреть одними глазами; найти общий язык.

The nominative – communicative phraseological units expressed by the BT formations has another

structure, sometimes if can be a sentence (the imperative one).

Compare the examples:

Bring in hot and hot - подавать горячим (кушанья)

Put two and two together - сообразить, смекнуть

Put that and that together - сообразить, смекнуть

To call a spade a spade - называть вещи своими именами

To call a pikestaff a pikestaff - говорить правду в глаза

Blind leading the blind - слепой видит слепого

Come day, go day - лишь бы время шло.

The nominative and nominative – communicative BT are subdivided into the phraseological units with subordination and coordination. Some BT has the mixed type structure.

The BT subordination are divided into prepositional and non-prepositional.

Here we present the examples of **prepositional BT**,

Compare:

Bring in hot and hot - подавать горячим (кушанье);

Go hank for hank - соперничать, выдержать сравнение с кем либо;

Go hand in hand - сочетаться, идти параллельно;

Non-prepositional BT.

Step a dog sleep - спать урывками, чутко спать;

Sleep the sleep of the just - спать сном праведника;

To call a spade a spade - называть вещи своими именами;

To call a pikestaff a pikestaff - говорить правду в глаза;

Come day, go day - лишь бы время шло;

Love me love my dog - любишь меня люби мою собаку;

Pull devil, pull baker - валяй, поднажми!
Состязание;

Pull dog, pull cat - соревнование;

First come, first served - кто успел, тот съел;

Nothing venture, nothing have - попытка не пытка.

BT with coordination

Live and let live - сам живи и другим не мешай

Share and share alike - делить поровну

BT with mixed type structure, both with subordination and coordination,

Compare:

Argue round and round - ходить вокруг да около

Put two and two together - сообразить, смекнуть

Interjective BT This is the special group of BT, different from others in structure and meaning. Its number is limited and they cannot combine with words and words -combinations. The contextual realization of BT of interjective type in the sentence

or syntagm or phrase is done as non-motivated expression of somebody's emotion and will, or feeling and mood.

The verbs used as components of interjective binary tautologisms lose their direct meaning or change it dependent on the situation. Interjective BT has neither nominative nor communicative meaning.

Below we present some examples of interjective BT and their Russian equivalents.

BT "come, come!" - "Ну-ну!", " что вы!" can express the meaning of order, approval, disapproval.

BT "hear, hear!" - "правильно, правильно" means agreement, consent with the orator.

BT "there, there" is translated as "Hy, ну! Полн!" When somebody wants to calm another person.

BT "bags, I bags" - "Чур-чура" is used by the children in some games or plays.

BT " pull devil, pull baker" and "pull dog, pull cat" - are polysemantio and translated as "валяй!" " поднажми", "а ну ешё " and express the meaning of encouragement or stimulus.

These BT are synonyms.

Conclusion

The study of BT from the point of view of its structural- morphological composition have explicit the two main groups of BT:

1. BT – nominative formations;
2. BT – interjective formations.

The analysis of nominative BT helped to determine four morphological types of BT:

- a) Substantive BT
- b) Adjectival BT
- c) Adverbial BT
- d) Verbal BT

The most numerous groups are the substantive BT and verbal BT. The numerous of adjectival and adverbial BT is limited.

We have determined the two main types of syntactical links within the BT, they are coordination (by means of "and") and subordination (by means of different prepositions **in, to, for, after, from ... to etc.**)

Subordination is characteristic of substantive and verbal BT, while coordination is mostly used in adjectival and adverbial BT.

Some components of substantive BT has the index of singular or plural (**s,es**).

The omission of plural flexion (s, es) leads to the lost of stability of BT.

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